



Oregon Travel Impacts by U.S. Congressional District, 2025

April 2026

Prepared for the

Oregon Tourism Commission
Salem, Oregon

Oregon Travel Impacts by U.S. Congressional District, 2025

Oregon Tourism Commission

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April 2026

Oregon Congressional District Travel Impacts, 2025

The Oregon travel industry is one of the major export-oriented industries in the state. The industry is represented primarily by businesses in the leisure and hospitality sector, transportation, and retail. The money that visitors spend in these businesses generate earnings and employment for Oregon residents. In addition, state and local governments collect taxes that are generated from visitor spending and travel industry employees and businesses. This study, prepared for the Oregon Tourism Commission, documents the economic significance of the travel industry in Oregon's five Congressional districts. The estimates are comparable to the county and state travel impacts prepared by Dean Runyan Associates.

The beginning of the report provides three summary tables for the five Congressional districts:

- Estimates of Congressional district spending, earnings, employment and government revenue. These estimates are comparable to the county and statewide travel impact estimates reported by Dean Runyan Associates[1].
- Estimates of travel-generated and total employment for each district and the statewide share of district employment.
- Estimates of travel-generated tax revenue. These estimates are related to visitor spending - specifically, the amount of tax revenue generated by \$100 of visitor spending and the amount of travel-generated tax revenue per district household.

These tables are followed by a single page for each of the districts that provide all of the information contained in the summary tables.

Household estimates were revised for this report.

The appendix describes the methodology and key terms and definitions. Oregon Congressional District maps can be found in the appendix and at:

<https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/redistricting/>

1. Oregon Travel Impacts, 2025 (April 2026). Prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the Oregon Tourism Commission.



2025 Oregon Congressional District Travel Impacts

Congressional District		Spending (Million)	Earnings (Million)	Employ. (Thousand)	Government Revenue (Million)		
					Local	State	Total
01	Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah (Partial), Tillamook, Washington	\$3,382	\$1,268	26.9	\$107.8	\$103.3	\$211.1
02	Eastern and Southern (Partial) Oregon	\$2,782	\$892	26.7	\$50.3	\$83.4	\$133.7
03	Clackamas (Partial), Hood River, Multnomah (Partial)	\$1,973	\$578	8.6	\$21.0	\$46.4	\$67.4
04	Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas (Partial), Lane, Lincoln	\$3,311	\$1,119	31.5	\$66.0	\$100.9	\$166.9
05	Clackamas (Partial), Marion (Partial), Linn, Deschutes	\$1,758	\$598	15.4	\$32.2	\$58.2	\$90.4
06	Marion (Partial), Polk, Washington (Partial), Yamhill	\$1,430	\$491	13.9	\$22.9	\$48.3	\$71.2
Oregon		\$14,636	\$4,947	122.9	\$300.5	\$440.5	\$741.1

2025 Oregon Congressional District Employment Characteristics

Congressional District		District Employment (000)			District pct. of State	
		Total	Travel	Pct. Travel	Total	Travel
01	Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah (Partial), Tillamook, Washington	595	26.9	4.5%	22.1%	21.9%
02	Eastern and Southern (Partial) Oregon	482	26.7	5.5%	17.9%	21.7%
03	Clackamas (Partial), Hood River, Multnomah (Partial)	407	8.6	2.1%	15.1%	7.0%
04	Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas (Partial), Lane, Lincoln	369	31.5	8.5%	13.7%	25.6%
05	Clackamas (Partial), Marion (Partial), Linn, Deschutes	396	15.4	3.9%	14.7%	12.5%
06	Marion (Partial), Polk, Washington (Partial), Yamhill	445	13.9	3.1%	16.5%	11.3%
Oregon		2,694	122.9	4.6%	100.0%	100.0%

2025 Oregon Congressional District Government Revenue Impacts

Congressional District		Revenue Generated by \$100 Visitor Spending			Revenue per District Household		
		Local	State	Total	Local	State	Total
01	Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah (Partial), Tillamook, Washington	\$3.9	\$3.0	\$6.9	\$410	\$320	\$720
02	Eastern and Southern (Partial) Oregon	\$2.0	\$2.8	\$4.8	\$180	\$250	\$430
03	Clackamas (Partial), Hood River, Multnomah (Partial)	\$1.8	\$2.2	\$4.0	\$80	\$90	\$170
04	Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas (Partial), Lane, Lincoln	\$2.2	\$3.0	\$5.2	\$290	\$390	\$670
05	Clackamas (Partial), Marion (Partial), Linn, Deschutes	\$2.1	\$3.0	\$5.1	\$90	\$130	\$220
06	Marion (Partial), Polk, Washington (Partial), Yamhill	\$1.8	\$3.0	\$4.7	\$80	\$140	\$220
Oregon		\$2.4	\$2.9	\$5.3	\$180	\$210	\$390

Congressional District 01

Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah (Partial), Tillamook, Washington

Travel Impacts

	2024	2025
Spending (millions)	\$3,367	\$3,382
Visitor Spending	\$2,746	\$2,797
Other Spending	\$621	\$585
Earnings (millions)	\$1,217	\$1,268
Employment (thousands)	26.6	26.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$206.1	\$211.1
Local Tax Revenue	\$105.5	\$107.8
State Tax Revenue	\$100.6	\$103.3

Employment Characteristics (2025)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	22.1%
Travel-generated employment	21.9%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	4.5%

Travel-generated tax revenue (2025)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$3.90	Local tax revenue	\$410
State tax revenue	\$3.00	State tax revenue	\$320
Local & State Total	\$6.90	Local & State Total	\$720

Travel spending includes visitor spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation and other travel spending on ground transportation to other Oregon destinations, air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention/trade show organizers. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and auto rental taxes imposed by cities and counties.

State tax revenue includes lodging, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Oregon.

Congressional District 02

Eastern and Southern (Partial) Oregon

Travel Impacts

	2024	2025
Spending (millions)	\$2,688	\$2,782
Visitor Spending	\$2,455	\$2,551
Other Spending	\$233	\$231
Earnings (millions)	\$848	\$892
Employment (thousands)	26.3	26.7
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$128.4	\$133.7
Local Tax Revenue	\$47.9	\$50.3
State Tax Revenue	\$80.5	\$83.4

Employment Characteristics (2025)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	17.9%
Travel-generated employment	21.7%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	5.5%

Travel-generated tax revenue (2025)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.00	Local tax revenue	\$180
State tax revenue	\$2.80	State tax revenue	\$250
Local & State Total	\$4.80	Local & State Total	\$430

Travel spending includes visitor spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation and other travel spending on ground transportation to other Oregon destinations, air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention/trade show organizers. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and auto rental taxes imposed by cities and counties.

State tax revenue includes lodging, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Oregon.

Congressional District 03

Clackamas (Partial), Hood River, Multnomah (Partial)

Travel Impacts

	2024	2025
Spending (millions)	\$2,025	\$1,973
Visitor Spending	\$1,149	\$1,156
Other Spending	\$876	\$818
Earnings (millions)	\$548	\$578
Employment (thousands)	8.3	8.6
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$65.7	\$67.4
Local Tax Revenue	\$20.8	\$21.0
State Tax Revenue	\$44.9	\$46.4

Employment Characteristics (2025)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	15.1%
Travel-generated employment	7.0%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	2.1%

Travel-generated tax revenue (2025)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$1.80	Local tax revenue	\$80
State tax revenue	\$2.20	State tax revenue	\$90
Local & State Total	\$4.00	Local & State Total	\$170

Travel spending includes visitor spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation and other travel spending on ground transportation to other Oregon destinations, air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention/trade show organizers. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and auto rental taxes imposed by cities and counties.

State tax revenue includes lodging, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Oregon.

Congressional District 04

Benton, Coos, Curry, Douglas (Partial), Lane, Lincoln

Travel Impacts

	2024	2025
Spending (millions)	\$3,261	\$3,311
Visitor Spending	\$2,953	\$3,000
Other Spending	\$309	\$311
Earnings (millions)	\$1,067	\$1,119
Employment (thousands)	31.4	31.5
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$163.8	\$166.9
Local Tax Revenue	\$65.3	\$66.0
State Tax Revenue	\$98.4	\$100.9

Employment Characteristics (2025)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	13.7%
Travel-generated employment	25.6%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	8.5%

Travel-generated tax revenue (2025)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.20	Local tax revenue	\$290
State tax revenue	\$3.00	State tax revenue	\$390
Local & State Total	\$5.20	Local & State Total	\$670

Travel spending includes visitor spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation and other travel spending on ground transportation to other Oregon destinations, air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention/trade show organizers. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and auto rental taxes imposed by cities and counties.

State tax revenue includes lodging, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Oregon.

Congressional District 05

Clackamas (Partial), Marion (Partial), Linn, Deschutes (Partial)

Travel Impacts

	2024	2025
Spending (millions)	\$1,721	\$1,758
Visitor Spending	\$1,503	\$1,540
Other Spending	\$219	\$218
Earnings (millions)	\$564	\$598
Employment (thousands)	15.0	15.4
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$88.1	\$90.4
Local Tax Revenue	\$31.8	\$32.2
State Tax Revenue	\$56.4	\$58.2

Employment Characteristics (2025)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	14.7%
Travel-generated employment	12.5%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	3.9%

Travel-generated tax revenue (2025)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$2.10	Local tax revenue	\$90
State tax revenue	\$3.00	State tax revenue	\$130
Local & State Total	\$5.10	Local & State Total	\$220

Travel spending includes visitor spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation and other travel spending on ground transportation to other Oregon destinations, air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention/trade show organizers. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and auto rental taxes imposed by cities and counties.

State tax revenue includes lodging, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Oregon.

Congressional District 06

Marion (Partial), Polk, Washington (Partial), Yamhill

Travel Impacts

	2024	2025
Spending (millions)	\$1,381	\$1,430
Visitor Spending	\$1,239	\$1,285
Other Spending	\$143	\$146
Earnings (millions)	\$469	\$491
Employment (thousands)	13.6	13.9
State & Local Tax Revenue (millions)	\$69.6	\$71.2
Local Tax Revenue	\$22.7	\$22.9
State Tax Revenue	\$46.9	\$48.3

Employment Characteristics (2025)

District Percent of Statewide Employment	
All Payroll & Self-employment	16.5%
Travel-generated employment	11.3%
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	3.1%

Travel-generated tax revenue (2025)

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates		Travel-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household	
Local tax revenue	\$1.80	Local tax revenue	\$80
State tax revenue	\$3.00	State tax revenue	\$140
Local & State Total	\$4.70	Local & State Total	\$220

Travel spending includes visitor spending on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation and other travel spending on ground transportation to other Oregon destinations, air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention/trade show organizers. **Earnings** include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income. **Employment** includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker. **Local tax revenue** includes lodging and auto rental taxes imposed by cities and counties.

State tax revenue includes lodging, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Oregon.

APPENDICES

DATA LIMITATIONS

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS

VISITOR-GENERATED TAX REVENUE

TRAVEL IMPACT CATEGORIES

SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY

MAP



Data Limitations

Due to data limitations and the need to allocate county-level estimates to legislative districts defined by zip code and population data, it is not possible to report visitor volume and average spending estimates found in the county travel impact report. There are also several issues that should be noted with respect to the interpretation of these findings:

- The **employment** estimates provided in this report refer to the *place of work* of all payroll employees and the self-employed. The estimates reflect the number of jobs rather than the number of employed persons. Some of the employees in a particular legislative district will be residents of another legislative district. The extent to which this occurs in any given legislative district is not estimated in this report. However, it is fair to say that this will occur to a much a greater extent in the many dense urban districts as opposed to the geographically larger rural districts.
- The estimates of local and state **government revenue** in this report also refer to the legislative district where this tax revenue is generated (by point of sale or taxable income). The government entities that collect tax revenue are not necessarily contained within a given legislative district. Therefore, revenue generated within one legislative district may be used to provide services in another. This also is more likely to occur in dense urban districts.
- It should also be noted that the allocation of travel impacts is complicated by the fact that there is visitor travel between and among different geographic areas within the state. This is always an issue in travel impact research. In general, it is more important the smaller the geographic unit, as is the case with dense urban districts.
- The Congressional districts are described in this report by the primary county or counties contained within each district. The description is only intended to provide a general location of the district within the state.



Employment Characteristics

Assume that the District and the State have the following travel-generated and total employment. The calculations follow.

	Total	Travel
District	400	20
State	20,502	925

District Percent of Statewide Employment

All Payroll & Self-employment	2.0%	= 400/20,502
Travel-generated employment	2.2%	= 20/925
Travel Percent of Total District Employment	5.0%	= 20/400

Visitor-Generated Tax Revenue

Assume that the District has the following visitor spending, tax revenue and resident households. (Note: Visitor-generated tax revenue is slightly less than the total tax revenue that is reported.) The calculations follow.

Visitor Spending (million)	\$1,500
Local Tax Revenue	\$35
State Tax Revenue	\$70
Households	200,000

\$100 of Visitor Spending Generates

Local tax revenue	\$2.30	= (\$35/\$1,500)* 100
State tax revenue	\$4.70	= (\$70/\$1,500)* 100
Local & State Total	\$7.00	= \$2.30 + \$4.70

Visitor-Generated Tax Revenues per District Household

Local Tax Revenue	\$175	= \$35,000,000/200,000
State Tax Revenue	\$350	= \$70,000,000/200,000
Local & State Total	\$525	= \$175 + \$350

Travel Impact Categories

Travel Spending includes *visitor spending* on lodging, food services, recreation, shopping and local transportation and *other travel spending* on transportation to other Oregon destinations, air travel, travel arrangement services, and convention/trade show organizers.

Earnings include wages and salaries, paid benefits and self-employment income.

Employment includes all full- and part-time jobs for wage and salary employees and the self-employed. The employment and earnings estimates are for place of work rather than the residence of the worker.

Local government revenue includes lodging and auto rental taxes imposed by cities and counties in Oregon.

State government revenue includes lodging, motor fuel, and business and personal income taxes imposed by the state of Oregon.

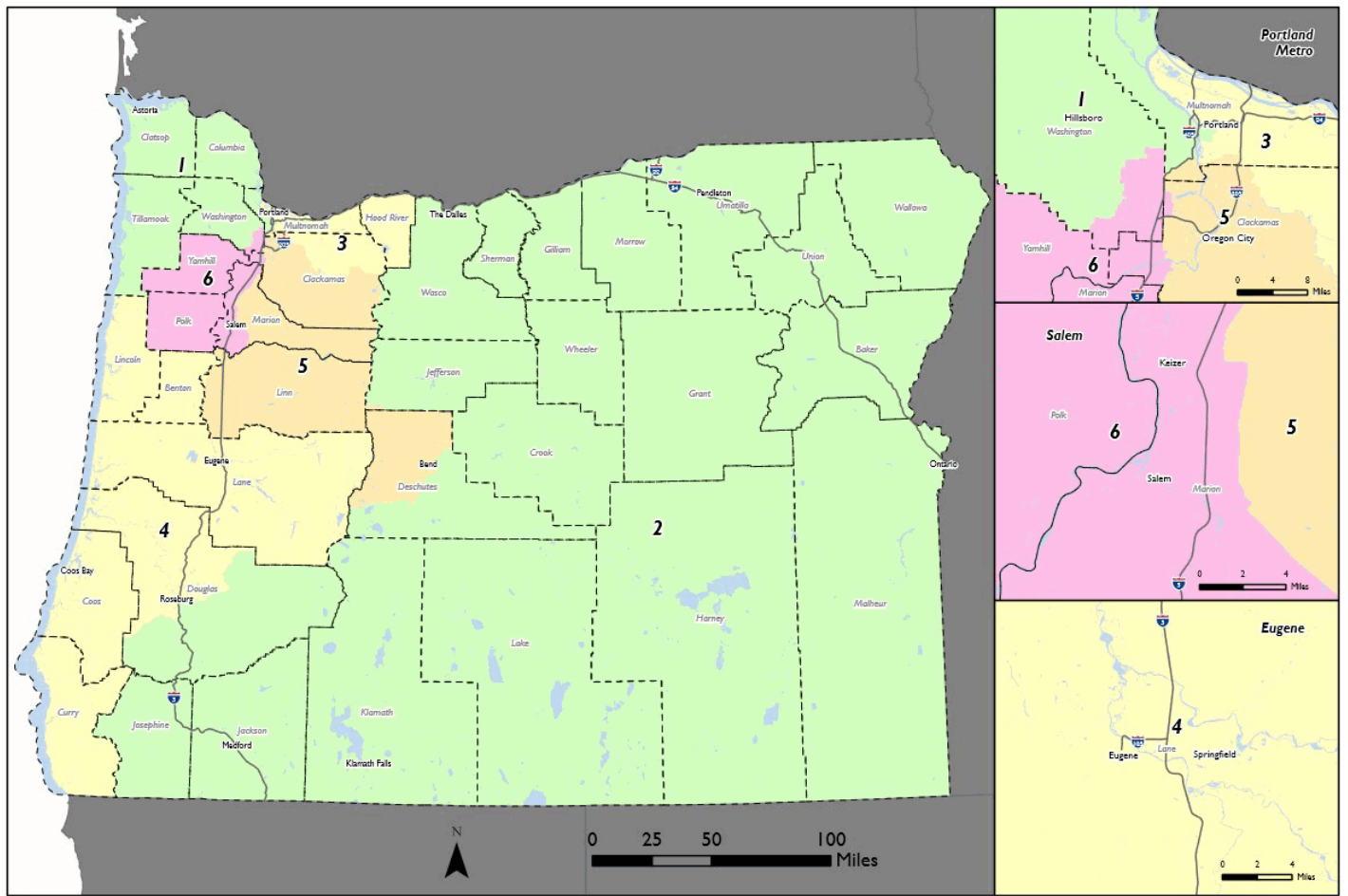
Summary of Methodology

The general method for estimating the economic impact of travel is described in the Oregon Travel Impacts report [2]. The district estimates involved allocating the county level estimates to zip code areas and districts. The following data sources were used in making this allocation.

- Smith Travel Research lodging establishment and room inventory by address. The lodging establishments were matched to legislative districts by Dean Runyan Associates.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census Zip code Business Patterns for payroll employment by industry.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census Housing Characteristics, population, and resident employment characteristics by Zip code.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census State Congressional District Relationship Files.

District total employment (used for estimating the travel-generated employment share) was estimated from county and zip code payroll employment data and total employment estimates for counties prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

2. Oregon Travel Impacts, 2025 (April 2026). Prepared by Dean Runyan Associates for the Oregon Tourism Commission.



Adopted Oregon Congressional Districts (SB 881A)

- Congressional (SB 881A) (colors vary)
- Water Bodies
- Counties
- Interstates
- Other States and Districts

Districts from SB 881A (2021); States, Counties, Cities, Tribal Lands, Military, and Roads from Census 2020; Forests and similar, and Water Bodies, from BLM, Census 2020, FWS, ODF, Open Street Map, USDA; Hillshading from ESRI; minor feature modifications for cartographic purposes by LPRQ. Map created by LPRQ, November 2021.